

## A NEW POSITION IN THE FOREST SERVICE

GRAZING EXAMINERS TO BE APPOINTED AT ANNUAL SALARY OF \$1,200

Washington, Feb. 9.—A new government position is disclosed by the announcement by the United States civil service commission of an examination which will be held February 23 and 24 to find three grazing examiners for the Forest Service. The positions will pay a salary of \$1,200 a year at entrance.

The announcement specifies that the applicants must be men, at least 20 years old, and possessed of at least one season's experience in the handling of range stock, together with at least one year of technical training in specified botanical studies.

The establishment of this position is in line with the objects which the department of agriculture has always had in view in its management of grazing on the national forests. It is not merely seeking to prevent cattle and sheep from doing damage to forest growth and watershed conditions, as they graze on the herbage which is yearly produced in the open forests; parks, and high mountain meadows within the national forests. Range-fed stock are a matter of decided importance to the American people in these days of rising prices for food products and diminishing supplies, in proportion to population, of livestock; and therefore Secretary Wilson intends that every acre of national forest range shall be made to produce as much forage as it is capable of doing, consistently with the carrying out of the other purposes for which the national forests are maintained.

Ever since the forest service took over the management of the National forests, it has been studying the range problem along with its regulation of grazing. In the beginning it was confronted with the fact that a very large part of the range had been badly abused and, depleted through the competition of rival owners before any restrictions had been put upon them, and by overcrowding and bad methods of handling stock. Its supporting power had

in consequence been greatly reduced, and was steadily declining. To enable overgrazed areas to recuperate, and to prevent the extension of overgrazed conditions to new areas, the amount of stock to be allowed on the forests was everywhere carefully prescribed. The results were then observed, and it appeared that there was still over-use of the range, the numbers permitted were cut down still further. On the other hand, where recuperation has taken place the allowance of stock has been correspondingly increased.

The proposal to appoint specialists who are both thoroughly trained botanists and men of practical experience in range matters indicates recognition of the fact that to attain the highest point of range productivity the best scientific knowledge must be applied to the study of the problems of forage production and utilization. As stock graze on the range, the effect on the different kinds of vegetation differs both with its palatability or unpalatability and with its capacity to produce seed, its time of seeding, its resistance to trampling, its manner of growth, and many other elements.

What is aimed at now is nothing less than to find out all the things on which depend the production of the largest amount of beef, mutton, wool and hides on a given area. This involves learning how both to restrict and to time the grazing so as not to interfere with the reproduction of the most valuable elements in the forage crop, how to prevent unnecessary loss to feed through trampling and in other ways, how to exterminate poisonous plants from the range, how to prevent the loss of forage which results from the multiplication of prairie dogs and gophers, whether it is practicable to introduce new forage plants by direct seeding, and many other matters. It is to look into such matters that the grazing examiners are to be appointed.

Besides seeking to bring about the recuperation of depleted ranges, the reduction of waste, and the development of all range to what may be termed an artificial state of productivity through control of reproduction, accompanied, it is hoped, by the introduction of new forage plants, the studies planned will aim also at increasing the area of range available. There is much natural grazing land in the national forests which cannot be put to use, either because the country is too rough for stock to be driven in, because shipping facilities are lacking, or because of a lack of water. The construction of properly located roads and driveways and the development of water through the building of reservoirs or the driving of artesian wells are a part of the general scheme of permanent improvements planned for the national forests. To furnish the basis for comprehensive development of the grazing resources the range will be studied in detail, classified according to the type of vegetation found, and mapped by "forties." The observations made will include notes for each forty acres under the surface, soil, character and density of vegetation, evidence of overgrazing or under-use, presence of poisonous plants, damage by range-destroying animals, water facilities, and accessibility. With such data in hand it will be possible to bring about much more intelligent and intensive use of the National Forest range.

### COLUMBUS AWAITS TAFT

Columbus, O., Feb. 9.—Arrangements are complete for the reception of President Taft, who will visit this city tomorrow to deliver an address at the National Corn Exposition. In accordance with the expressed wish of the president his visit will be attended by no elaborate features of entertainment. His special train is due to arrive at 1:45 p. m. He will be received by the officials of the exposition and a reception committee of citizens, who will escort him from the Union Station to the Ohio fair grounds, where he is to deliver his address. Following his address the president will be taken on an automobile ride about the city. He will dine at his hotel and leave the city about 10 p. m., for Springfield, Ill., where he is to speak at the Lincoln anniversary banquet Saturday evening.

### MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 9.—The Manitoba legislature assembled today. The occasion was marked with the usual ceremonial. The session promises to be one of considerable importance. The question of reciprocity probably will receive attention, as well as measures dealing with the initiative and referendum, government ownership, the extension of the boundaries of the province and other matters of public interest.

## PRESIDENT TAFT WILL ADDRESS BOY SCOUTS

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING CONVENES IN WASHINGTON FEBRUARY 14 AND 15

Washington, Feb. 9.—The first annual meeting of the members of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America will be held in Washington on next Tuesday and Wednesday. It will gather together the leaders of the movement from various parts of the country to report on the growth of the organization, the work accomplished in the last year and to make plans for the next year. The council will be received at 2:30 p. m., in the East room of the White House by President Taft, who is honorary president of the organization and member of the council. The president, who has watched with keen interest the growth of the Boy Scout movement, will deliver an address to the members of the council concerning the aims of the movement and will open up questions for discussion. He expects at the reception to have a general discussion of the affairs of the organization because he wishes to keep informed concerning the growth and the future plans of the organization.

The meeting in Washington, practically under the auspices of the president, will prove of prime interest to the boys throughout the country and to men of various professions and business who are working for the development of good citizens. President Taft's speech and the reports of the council will tell of the remarkable growth of the Boy Scouts of America in less than a year. More than 300,000 boys have been organized into troops under scout masters since last March and thousands more are seeking scout masters. No other boys' organization ever appealed to so many phases of a boy's life and at the same time unconsciously developed his character and the spirit of service to his fellow man and to his country.

The gathering, secondly, promises to show in a more convincing way than actual members that the Boy Scout movement has been needed in this country and is doing a tremendous good in providing healthy enjoyment for boys, teaching them self-reliance and service, and training them morally. The leaders of the movement will summarize reports already made to the national headquarters, showing that the methods of training Boy Scouts have appealed to the boy's spirit of fun and to his sense of honor; that the movement already has been so developed that it suits the American boy despite the fact that the general plan was adapted from General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, founder of the English Boy Scouts.

The meeting will give the final touch to the "Americanization" of the boy scout movement that has been going on for more than a year. This process has been gradual but the reports to be read in the meeting will show that the movement is becoming distinctly American. When the American organization was started the enthusiasm among the boys was greater than was anticipated and there was such a demand for a handbook that General Sir Robert Baden-Powell's book was adopted as the model for the American manual. Experience has shown that this manual can be changed slightly in accordance with the growth of the organization and be made distinctly American.

The idea which underlies the Boy Scouts is not one which originated with any one man or set of men. For years men have been working with boys—some in one way and some in another. Ernest Thompson Seton, the naturalist, worked with boys along the lines of woodcraft and Indian life. Dan Beard, the illustrator and well-known author of the boys' books, simultaneously with Ernest Thompson Seton, was working with boys along the lines of pioneering, handicraft and out-door life. Byron W. Forbush, Ph. D., was also dealing with boys along the lines of hero worship and in imitation of the knightly life that centered around the Round Table of King Arthur. In the Young Men's Christian Association, Edgar M. Robinson was standing for the four-fold development of the boy and for the boy's education for the duties of life and citizenship. Thomas Blahop Anderson of Chicago, Dr. J. C. Acheson, president of Caldwell College, and Charles P. Towson and Dr. Charles J. Fisher, both members of the international committee,

among social and moral lines. Besides these, a whole host of others, in the social settlements and playgrounds, were touching the lives of boys for the purpose of making better men. The idea that underlay the work of all these men was the same, but they differed widely in the conception of the idea and the method of its production.

Lieutenant General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K. C. B., stirred by the sight of forty-six per cent of all the boys in England coming to maturity without any adequate knowledge of any useful occupation, was led to make a synthesis of all the methods that were already in the field, and to tie them up to community development, by an appeal for service in the growing boy. In brief, then, the Boy Scout Movement is a crystallization of American ideals.

The meeting will be attended by many prominent professional men, financiers, preachers, philanthropists and business men. Among those who will attend are U. S. Senator-elect T. C. Du Pont, Jas. R. Garfield, Nicholas Longworth, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York; Mortimer L. Schiff, banker; John Wanamaker, merchant; Ernest P. Blecknell, director of the American Red Cross Society; Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, William H. Gay, S. R. Guggenheim, Luther H. Gulick, M. D., Lee F. Hammer, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, David Starr Jordan, Judge Henry K. Klamroth, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Perry E. Powell, G. D. Pratt, Frank Presbrey, Jacob A. Rife, E. M. Robinson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Admiral George Dewey and Major General Leonard Wood.

Preston G. Omwig, field secretary of the Boy Scouts of America, who has traveled in various parts of the country, aiding in the organization of patrols and troops of Boy Scouts, writes thus about the development of the movement in this country:

"Since the opening of national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America on the 12th of June, 1910, the movement has spread with wonderful rapidity. Today, there are 4,000 Scout Masters actively at work in every state in the Union, more than 2,000 of whom have already registered at the national headquarters. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have both set up exceptionally strong pieces of work. A scout commissioner for the Panama Canal Zone have appointed last week, which will mean the organization of the sons of the men who are building the Panama canal."

"It is estimated there are at present 300,000 boy scouts in the country. Patrols of troops have been set up in practically every organization dealing with boy life—such as churches, Sunday-schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, boys' clubs, playgrounds, Young Men's Hebrew Associations and Young Men's Catholic Associations. The fact that it is not opposed to existing organizations does much towards securing the co-operation of the leaders of boy throughout the country."

"While the growth has been taken to insure the permanency of the work by insisting on the highest type of leaders and adult supervision. The men who act as scout masters, must furnish the strongest kind of references before they are permitted to organize their boys and be recognized by national headquarters."

"Another important point which men in the local fields seem to grasp at first hand is the fact that courses of training should be prepared for the scout masters so as to better acquaint the men who are dealing with the scouts with the many phases of boy life, and to fit them for handling the boys rightly. As a consequence, schools for scout masters are being set up by local councils all over the country and if one were privileged to look into the many centers where such organizations exist they would see a most inspiring sight in the way of viewing hundreds of men making an intelligent study of boyhood with an idea of fitting themselves for rightly touching the lives of the boys under them."

### ILLINOIS Y. M. C. A.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 9.—Delegations representing the branches of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout Illinois, met here today for their annual state convention. The gathering is to last four days, closing on Saturday with a farewell service at which addresses will be given by noted speakers from several states. The gathering will have a general theme, "The Conservation of Young Manhood," around which most of the speakers have been instructed to make their remarks. Prominent among those on the program are Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Dr. J. C. Acheson, president of Caldwell College, and Charles P. Towson and Dr. Charles J. Fisher, both members of the international committee.

## COMMON SENSE IN SELECTING VALENTINES

LET YOUR MISSIVES BESPEAK FRIENDSHIP RATHER THAN SILLY SENTIMENT

The man who is looking for something to send the lady of his heart on St. Valentine's day may welcome a few suggestions. Of course, there are always cards and the conventional bunches of violets, but the ardent lover will look for something so distinctive for the lady of his heart that she shall single him out from among the other men who favor her.

A boy who, having worshipped a little neighbor across the way from tiny girlhood, sent to her on her seventeenth birthday a bunch of violets backed by a half dozen American Beauties. The verse that went with it was an echo of their childhood days:

Roses are red and violets blue,  
These are sweet and so are you.  
She laughed over the verse and  
liked him better because he had  
chosen no more elaborate rhyme.

Another boy selected a quaint paper knife and on his card quoted the doggerel:

If you love me as I love you,  
No knife shall cut our love in two.  
Then as an appendix he added:  
"Please return a penny," for he  
knew her pet superstition that any  
sharp article given as a present  
might divide a friendship.

There are many dainty books which breathe sentiment and are especially appropriate for the day of the good saint.

If one does not wish to purchase the modern poetry, which may have only a fleeting value, there are the collections of old English lyrics which are charming, and which, with a card on which there are "darts" and "hearts," will give supreme satisfaction.

For the girl who plays bridge or five hundred, a pack of cards with the queen of hearts placed on top and an accompanying message which says "To the Queen of Hearts," will have the value of uniqueness.

The old custom of sending a valentine without the name of the giver seems to have lapsed. Today a man's card goes with the book or candy or flowers, yet some rather like the air of mystery which used to hang over the valentines which came to them, and a tactful and resourceful man will find ways of letting his lady know that he has remembered her without tagging his name to his sentimental souvenirs.

The girl who wishes to send a valentine to a man must be more circumspect. She cannot indulge too much in sentimentality. Some quaint conceit or pretty card should be the extent of her generosity.

If she can give a humorous twist to a verse, she will strike a man's fancy more than if she indulges too much in "blisses" and "kisses."

Last year a bit of rhyme went the rounds and was used by a clever little friend who had lived three months in a fashionable boarding house with a man who soon was to go far away. She liked him and knew that he liked her. She found a card on which one little violet was painted. Beneath this she wrote:

I send you a violet  
In token that I'm glad we met,  
And hope that we already yet  
May once again together get.  
It pleased the man mightily. There was nothing in it which could be silly, yet it conveyed a sense of the girl's good friendship. All of the shops have similar pleasant verses on dainty post cards. It is best to choose these and avoid the sickly sentimental.

### IS YOUR SKIN ON FIRE?

Does it seem to you that you can't stand another minute of that awful burning itch?

That it MUST be cooled?  
That you MUST have relief?  
Get a mixture of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other soothing ingredients as compounded only in D. D. D. Prescription.

The very first drops STOP that awful burning instantly!

The first drops soothe and heal.  
D. D. D. gives you comfort—cleanses the skin of all impurities and washes away pimples and blotches over night!

Take our word on it as your local druggist.

Get a \$1.00 or a 25 cent bottle today.

K. D. Goodall.

### POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETS

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 9.—Members of the American Pomological Society, the oldest association of fruit growers in the United States, assembled in Tampa today for the thirty-second biennial meeting of the society. Beginning with a welcome session tonight, the convention will continue until the end of the week. The program provides for the discussion of a wide range of subjects, including systematic pomology, nut culture, breeding questions, control of orchard enemies, fruit transportation and storage problems, the raising of tropical and sub-tropical fruits, progress in fruit growing, and orchard management. The society is holding an exhibition in connection with its meeting, and medals for new varieties of fruit will be given to the successful exhibitors.

### GIANT GRAPPLERS TO MEET

New York, Feb. 9.—The Hackenschmidt-Zhysko wrestling match in Madison Square Garden tonight has aroused a lively interest in sporting circles here. The meeting of these two giant mat artists is the culmination of months of negotiations, challenges and counter-challenges. Each of the big wrestlers has a host of loyal followers and it is expected a large amount of money will change hands on the result of the contest. The articles of agreement provide for a handicap match. Hackenschmidt undertaking to put the shoulders of the giant Pole to the mat twice within an hour and a half. The winner of the contest will undoubtedly endeavor to get on a match with Frank Gotch for the world's championship title.

### PAN-AMERICAN TRADE

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Pan-American Union, formerly known as the Bureau of American Republics, is rapidly completing all arrangements for the Pan-American Commercial Congress, which is to be held here next week. The purpose of the conference, as announced by its promoters, is to awaken the commercial organizations, business men and general public of both North and South America to an appreciation of the possibilities of Pan-American commerce and the necessity of getting ready for the commercial changes which will be brought about by the opening of the Panama canal. The conference will be unique in that no platform or resolutions of a controversial nature will be considered.

### FISH AND GAME PROTECTION

Montreal, Que., Feb. 9.—With Sir Lomer Gouin presiding and delegates in attendance from many parts of Canada and the United States, the North American Fish and Game Protective association began its annual convention in this city today. As its name implies, the association has for its object the passage of legislation and the adoption of other measures for the better protection of fish and game in America. The meeting will continue two days and will be addressed by Cy Warman, Dr. Hornaday, of the New York Zoo, President Dutcher of the Associated Audubon Societies of America, and other men of prominence.

### Pneumonia Follows a Cold

But never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, which checks the cough and expels the cold. M. Stockwell, Hannibal, Mo., says, "It beats all the remedies I ever used. I contracted a bad cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. One bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar completely cured me." No opiates, just a reliable household medicine. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.

## FEBRUARY IS A MONTH OF MUCH MOONLIGHT

VENUS, JUPITER AND OTHER BRILLIANT STARS EASILY DISCERNIBLE

The brilliant star seen low in the west after sunset, as soon as it is dark enough, is the planet Venus. It will become more conspicuous as the month advances, for two reasons; it is actually getting nearer the earth and it is apparently getting farther from the sun in the sky and therefore is seen longer after sunset. On February 23 the planet sets at 7:26. The brilliant star which rises in the east after midnight is the planet Jupiter. As it rises four minutes earlier each night than the night preceding it will before many weeks rise at more convenient times for observation. It is in the constellation Libra, moving very slowly among the stars of that group as it is approaching its stationary point.

The brightest star visible in the southeast. It is not a planet, but the Dog Star Sirius, the brightest but not the nearest of the stars. It is a sun, like our sun, shining with its own light, and is much the more brilliant of the two, probably forty times as bright. Were the earth a planet revolving Sirius our sun would appear of about the same brilliancy as the pole star appears to us.

The planet Saturn is still under observation in the evening sky, and it is in the southwest from the beginning of the night until it sets. The rings are inclined 16 degrees to our line of sight. The planet Mercury could be seen in the morning before sunrise, the first week of the month. It rose nearly an hour and a half before the sun. Observers who looked in the east-southeast above the point where the sun is to rise could see the planet between 6 and 6:15 o'clock. It is a little more than one-half its greatest brilliancy, but should be readily distinguished if the sky is cloudless. Mars is moving among the stars of Sagittarius. Neptune is in Gemini, in good position for observation. Uranus cannot be seen this month. It rises in the early dawn.

Moonlight nights are those following the date of the first quarter. Full moon comes on the 13th and last quarter on the 26th. The winter constellations are at their best in February. The groups in the south and east contain some of the brightest stars in the heavens with many only slightly inferior in brilliancy. Orion and Canis Major in the south, Taurus and Gemini nearer the point overhead, Perseus and Auriga in the northwest and Leo in the east are the most conspicuous groups.

### EVERY MONTH NEAR DEATH

Foster, Ark.—Mrs. Fannie Ellis, of Foster, says: "I was sick for seven years, and half the time could not stand on my feet. Every month, I was very near death. I tried Cardui, and in two months, I was cured, and am now stout and healthy. My friends all ask me now what cured me. My looks are a testimonial to Cardui. No matter how serious or long-standing the trouble, Cardui will help you. It is a mild, vegetable, tonic remedy, especially adapted to relieve and cure the common womanly ailments. It relieves womanly pains and restores womanly strength. Try Cardui."

## LAS VEGAS

THIS VICINITY has a climate of unsurpassed wealthfulness without extremes of heat or cold, having nearly 300 days of sunshine in the year.

The water supply is abundant and pure, furnished by mountain streams or from wells of no great depth.

The annual rainfall amounts to nearly nineteen inches, average, occurring principally in July and August.

The soil is highly fertile and easy of working, being generally sandy loam especially retentive of moisture.

Lands here are lower in price than we know of anywhere else where conditions are equally good.

Crops are principally alfalfa, oats, wheat, potatoes, corn and forage. Sugar beets promise to be profitable.

"Dry Farming," practiced scientifically, is proving to be successful here, a large area being under cultivation.

An irrigation system to cover many thousand acres surrounding the city is now being constructed.

Mining developments in the adjacent mountains are showing up very promising values. Building stone of superior quality is quarried nearby.

The Pecos National Forest, which is near, affords excellent grazing for large numbers of cattle and horses at a nominal cost. Stock raising is a profitable business.

A great natural pleasure ground abounds in this National Forest, with its grand scenery, its trout streams and big game.

Beautiful mountain resorts within easy access of the city are open all the year for health or pleasure seekers.

## MY CORNS DON'T HURT A BIT.

Tired, Ailing, Swollen, Smelly, Sweaty Feet, Corns, Callouses and Bunions, TIZ Cures Right Off.



Say good-bye to your corns the very first time you use TIZ. You will never know you have a corn, bunion or callous, or sweaty, tired, swollen, aching feet any more. It's just wonderful the way the pain vanishes. Rub the corn—hammer it with your fist if you wish—no more pain after TIZ than if there had never been a blemish on your feet. Doesn't that sound good to you? Doesn't it? Then read this.

"The corns on either of my toes were as large as the tablets you make to cure them. Today there is no sign of corns on either foot and no soreness. It's an up-to-date God-send.—Sam A. Hoover, Progress, N. C."

Just use TIZ. It's not like anything else for the purpose you ever heard of. It's the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principal of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleans them out and keeps them clean. It works right off. You will feel better the very first time it's used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. There is nothing on earth that can compare with it. TIZ is for sale at all druggists, 25 cents per box, or direct, if you wish, from Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill. Recommended and sold by E. G. Murphy.